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FRONTLINE STATES HOLD YOUTH MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The First Coordinating Meeting between the Youth Organizations of the Frontline Countries began yesterday morning in the Natural History Museum in Luanda for the purpose of studying ways of broader cooperation and stepping up support for the youth formations of the liberation movements in southern Africa.

This meeting is attended by youth delegations from Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. The meeting is also attended by representatives of the youth organizations of SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa in their capacity as observers.

Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth on that occasion read a message from his organization addressed to the participants, stressing the need for stepping up cooperation between the organizations mentioned.

The meeting's opening session was presided over by Afonso Van-Dunem (M'Binda), the secretary of the Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, in charge of foreign relations, who in the name of the Party Central Committee, of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the entire Angolan people welcomed the participants to this event, congratulating them on this initiative taken by the youth of the Frontline Countries.

The foreign relations officials of the above-mentioned organizations met yesterday afternoon separately but the points taken up during the meeting were not disclosed.

According to the work program, the delegates attending the First Coordinating Meeting between the Youth Organizations of the Frontline Countries, headed by their first secretaries, especially Bornito de Sousa of Angola, Zacarias Kupela, of Mozambique, Jakaya Mrisho, of Tanzania, Aggry Manjika, Zimbabwe National Youth Director, Eddie Funde, of the ANC Youth Section, of South Africa, and Tuli Hivelvah, of the SWAPO Youth League, today visited the township of Viana and the historical landmark of Kifangondo.

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CSO: 4278/45

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRETORIA'S INCREASING TRADE LINKS--London, Tuesday--More than 45 African countries are trading with South Africa, a British newspaper has reported. "It is widely accepted that South Africa's trade links with countries to its north have steadily increased in the last three years to more than 600 million pounds," the DAILY TELEGRAPH said. Much of the trade it adds is with Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia and Zaire. "Much involves food, agricultural implements and mining equipment, but some reports have said that Pretoria has also sold weapons to both Arab and African states." The paper adds that Britain sold goods worth about 1,000 million pounds to South Africa last year. British investment in that country is estimated at 7,000 million pounds and cutting trade links with the apartheid regime could result in more than 250,000 Britons losing their jobs.--IPI African Development Service. [Text] [Nairobi THE DAILY NATION in English 8 Jul 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700/250

UIJE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING MARRED BY DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Uije--According to a news dispatch, ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] is not yet in a position to report the results expected from the agricultural sales drive now underway in this northern province although there has been a considerable distribution of industrial commodities to the farmers for the sale of their agricultural output.

It should be noted that experience of the past 2 years showed the need for enabling the rural areas to acquire certain articles not produced locally but needed by the local population groups as the only way to prevent the sale of such products to the racketteers, at least so long as it has not been possible to establish an efficient government commercial network throughout the country.

The big agricultural sales drive launched in the province of Uije has the support of various ministries and party departments on the provincial level and has achieved some success. However, certain factors, such as the difficulty in getting into certain areas, due to the poor condition of access roads, the lack of transportation equipment, and even fuel, have made it difficult to achieve better results. Suffice it to say that it has so far been possible in only 13 out of the 16 townships in Uije (with a total of 32 communities) to bring this drive fully to bear; on the other hand, it has been calculated that 250 million kwanzas worth of coffee, currently being held by the farmers, will not be shipped out, similar to what happened in earlier years.

Some Difficulties in Agriculture

The delay in the delivery of seeds and equipment (primarily trucks, tractors, and tools) constitute considerable obstacles to the development of the province's agricultural sector. Many hectares of land remain yet to be cultivated and this substantially reduces the output of certain products.

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CS0:4728/45

CC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REFUGEE SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 10

[Interview with Rodeth Gil, Central Committee Member, Secretary of State for Social Affairs, by David Eduardo; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] African refugee day, which is being marked today throughout Africa and throughout the progressive world, was the topic of an interview which Rodeth Gil member, Central Committee, and Secretary of State for Social Affairs, granted JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA: What is the position of the People's Republic of Angola with relation to the situation of the refugees in general?

Rodeth Gil: Our country is receiving and will receive any people who seek asylum on our territory. In Angola we thus have primarily refugees from the bordering countries, especially Namibia and South Africa who are involved in a liberation war against racism and apartheid.

Of course, I would like to say once again that our country will always grant asylum to all people who seek it, provided they are not individuals who fight against the progress of humanity and against socialism.

(Regarding the refugees who have already returned to the country, as well as those who are still abroad, Rodeth Gil said that he had no precise statistics since repatriation is being handled in a disorganized manner from the countries which granted refuge.)

JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA]: What were the main areas in which the returned refugees settled? How were they integrated into the country's social and economic life?

RG [Rodeth Gil]: The main settlement areas for Angolan refugees were the provinces of Cabinda, Zaire, Moxico, and Uije. These provinces have also been the main gateways.

Regarding their integration into the country's social and economic life, this was handled through Ministry of Labor and other organizations. But this integration has been very slow and did not in any way meet our intentions. The slow pace of integration of returnees, in addition to other situations existing in the country, permitted a constant increase in the number of individuals who do not work, along with the development of groups that are difficult to handle.

The lack of organization in the social-economic area regarding the returnees therefore created difficult problems for us in terms of overcrowding in the cities. Of course, the organization of the returnees calls for a combined effort with other ministries, especially the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, and others.

We can see however that some of those returnees are skilled workers who can make their active contribution to the national reconstruction process.

JA: Many returnees have directly picked up their lives in the major urban centers, such as Luanda, where conditions are very often bad for them. How is their problem being solved regarding their social integration?

RG: Well, when the returnees came back, they stayed primarily in the transient camps. These camps offered few facilities for normal living but contrary to what one might have expected, due to the varying conditions encountered there, these people had to stay in those camps rather long. Those who are in the transient camps in the province of Luanda have jobs, for the most part. Of course, since they are working in Luanda, they cannot all find homes there.

If they arrive and stay in the city of Luanda, it is logical that they should have to face serious housing problems and that leads to lots of other problems. Even if they do find jobs, they do not manage to solve those other problems which is a very difficult thing. Although employed, the returnees continue to be in our hands because they continue to live in the transient camps. But from here on in, the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs cannot do anything more.

JA: What international support has been given to the Angolan refugees in terms of material and technical assistance? What countries and international organizations stood out most in this respect?

RG: Let me begin by answering the last point in your question.

The international organizations that have been most outstanding in their aid to the Angolan refugees are mainly UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), and OPANE. This support came mostly in the form of clothing, food, and teaching materials, etc.

I want to make it clear here that many organizations and countries that support us are sending those articles not only for Angolan returnees but also for the refugees from neighboring countries who are in Angola.

This aid consists mostly of food such as potatoes, soybeans, flour, and milk as well as clothing articles.

It must be emphasized here that this very often does not meet the necessities of the refugees and returnees because we are still struggling with the problems of the displaced persons due to the war which is forced upon us by South Africa. To meet this situation, the People's Republic of Angola must use much more of its material assets and food items to cope with the difficult situations that arise there.

JA: What has been done by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs in dealing with the refugees who still live in neighboring countries to get them to return to the Angolan nation and to achieve their integration in the national development effort?

RG: I might start by saying that a delegation from the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs is currently in the Republic of Zaire because that is where most Angolan refugees are right now. In that country we have tried to meet with the refugees and talk to them. We did not run into any major difficulties since all them expressed a desire to return to Angola. The same happened in connection with the Angolan refugees who are in the Republic of Zambia.

However, there is only one trouble spot because this return or entry operation must be properly controlled and planned. If this is not done, then we cannot in any way meet all of the urgent requirements. In addition to that, not the entire Angolan population has an opportunity to hear our appeals except through our trips to those countries where there are refugees.

JA: In addition to the Angolan returnees who are exclusively of rural origin, what job categories are the remaining ones in, on the average?

RG: The Angolan returnees generally have various types of jobs. There are those who have jobs in the field of health while others are teachers, social workers, etc. Well, we must not forget the lesser trades since they include also tailors, barbers, and merchants.

We are beginning to have problems with the merchants because our country does not offer an easy life, the kind to which they had been accustomed earlier. Nor do they always properly understand our guidelines. I think that it is necessary here to hold indoctrination sessions with those returnees and tell them that we have been independent only 5 years and that each one of us must work hard to make his own valuable contribution to the process of the national revolution instead of thinking about the easy life. Independence above all means work.

JA: Regarding the situation of the population groups displaced from the forest due to the unjust war which is forced upon us by international imperialism, supported by the retrograde regime in Pretoria, what support activities have been carried out by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs?

RG: We have worked together with the party's provincial committees as well as the community and municipal committees and other government organizations for the purpose of tackling the problems of the displaced population groups. The problems of those groups must be given more attention.

Here again we find that it is much easier to work with a displaced person because he is somebody who understands our current situation much better and who therefore tries to become involved in the production process.

The only problem, perhaps the most difficult one, which comes up when we work with the displaced population groups, involves health because these people are in a severe state of undernourishment, primarily among the children. Once we have corrected that condition of undernourishment, which they bring in from the forest, these displaced persons will easily integrate themselves into the production process.

JA: What are the most common diseases brought in by the people who come back from the forest?

RG: Among the most common diseases which the displaced persons bring back we have first of all anemia due to food shortages and scabies. However, the mortality rate encountered at this time cannot in any way be considered high because we have had strong support from the Ministry of Health.

The essential thing is correctly to apportion the food we give to a displaced person because otherwise he or she might die.

JA: What support has the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs been giving to refugees from other countries, especially those from Southern Africa who are still fighting against South African rule?

RG: We always express our solidarity to the peoples who are fighting against colonialism, imperialism, and apartheid. In this sense our support has been limited because these people generally belong to the liberation movements. Because of that they have also received aid from other progressive countries and international organizations. The support given by the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs to these refugees has come in the form of clothing and food primarily.

JA: How many refugees from the neighboring countries are presently getting support from the People's Republic of Angola?

RG: At this time we have about 73,000 refugees in our country, broken down as follows: 50,000 Namibians 18,000 Zairians, and 5,000 [8,000 ?--illegible in original] South Africans. I think that it is easier for us to get those figures than to get a specific count of those Angolans who are in other countries.

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CSO: 4728/45

SATISFACTORY RESULTS FROM MINERAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] Since 1978, Angola has been exporting an average of 4,000-5,000 cubic meters of black granite per year, as was disclosed to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] several days ago by National Director of Geology and the Mining Industry Augusto Araujo.

The countries of destination for this type of rock, which is being exploited by Romania (which also quarries marble) are West Germany, Japan, and Spain.

Talking about another government agency which has a quartz exploitation concession, called INCOMIANGOL, Augusto Araujo noted that its output goes almost exclusively for export with a volume which last year came to 1,200 tons.

The wide use of quartz on the international market features some major fluctuations.

Talking about national iron mining, the government official who was interviewed by ANGOP said that plans, for the first phase, called for the restoration of the iron and manganese irons of Cassinga; the main objective is to improve the iron mineral content.

The product will be shipped abroad in 1983 through the Mocamedes rail line and it will then be shipped abroad through the mineral port of Lobito.

During the next phase, Augusto Araujo explained, plans call for an iron mineral exploitation project at Kassala-Kitungo in the province of Northern Kwanza; the output will be used as raw material for the national steel industry which is currently processing only on a base of scrap iron which is rather awkward in view of the prior preparation and selection of this material and the shortage of skilled personnel.

Another enterprise in the geology field is HIDROMINA whose job is to utilize underground water resources throughout the land and which has been concentrating its operations in the arid and semiarid provinces, especially Cunene, Mocamedes and Huila.

According to Augusto Araujo water catchment facilities has been up for industrial and agribusiness complexes although the shortage of domestic skilled personnel and modern equipment are making this kind of operation difficult.

The entry into force of the law on geological and mining activities in 1979 according to the official created a propitious climate for the operation of many government agencies using the old mining operations areas that were exclusively worked by foreign capitalist corporations.

Augusto Araujo also disclosed the establishment of POSFANG which will start operating during the second half of this year with an output estimated at 15,000 tons of crushed phosphates basically earmarked for use in agriculture. Later on, if prospecting turns out positive, a big phosphate enterprise will be planned to supply the fertilizer industry.

Foreign Trade

The foreign exchange earnings of the People's Republic of Angola deriving from commodity exports in 1981 will come to 63.12 billion kwanzas according to the national report for the current year, recently approved by the People's Assembly.

In earnings, the export of crude petroleum and its derivatives represents about 80.7 percent while coffee accounts for 6.4 percent.

Among the total figure for anticipated expenditures, we must single out the figure for the purchase of consumer goods for the population amount to 17 percent; plans furthermore call for the purchase of raw materials for industrial processing to the extent of about 14 percent of that total, with 5 percent of that figure going for raw materials of agricultural origin for further industrial processing.

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CSO: 4278/45

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

JOINT ANGOLAN-DANISH CEMENT COMPANY--The cabinet has authorized the establishment of a mixed company involving the National Cement Enterprise and the Danish firms of P.I. Smidth and Hojgaard and Schultz, called CIMANGOLA-UEE (Cement Enterprise of Angola) with home office in Luanda. The company's capital consists of 400 million kwanzas and is broken up into 40,000 shares with a face value of 10,000 kwanzas each. The Angolan partner will share in the company capital with 21,432 shares and the Danish partner will participate with 18,568 shares. According to the decree, the Danish partner will be able annually to transfer abroad the liquid profits due him in accordance with his participation in the company capital, after payment of taxes and deduction of the amounts destined for the mandatory enterprise fund, up to 20% of his participation in the company capital. The enterprise, which is under the Ministry of Construction, will have to employ Angolan workers, giving them the necessary technical and job training; in case there are not enough skilled Angolan workers available, the enterprise will be able to admit foreign workers through an authorization from the ministry (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]). [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 81 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4728/45

NOTHOMB'S TALKS WITH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER

FM230912 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5-6 Jul 81 p 3

[Report by special correspondent Etienne Ugeux: "Satisfied With Belgium, Burundi Expects More"]

[Text] Bujumbura, 3 Jul--The culmination of Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nthomb's visit to Burundi was his meeting on Thursday evening with President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

In an atmosphere of total cordiality the Burundian head of state told him of the grave economic problems with which his country is grappling, the victim of its geographically restricted location. This situation is mainly due to the oil crisis, the difficulties in exporting coffee (the great monoculture of the country), whose rates have dropped, the cost of imports and so forth.

The political instability of certain neighboring countries makes Burundi's life still more complicated. The countries via which imports and exports must pass are Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, which are so many bottlenecks slowing down the journey to ports like Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, which are over 1,000 km away.

Moreover, despite its considerable size, European community aid is still insufficient. Thus, whatever the advantages of Stabex (office of product pricing), the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries will receive aid totaling 131 million units (a unit is worth about 43 Belgian francs) when they really need 265 million, which is a shortfall of 134 million units for Burundi in comparison with what it needs.

Nthomb stressed that Belgium played a guiding role in the EEC but that in the present situation it was not possible to do more. He recalled further that our country had declared itself in favor of a free, stable and African Africa and that in this spirit and despite ideologies Belgium was cooperating, for instance, with Angola to help Luanda maintain its stability.

President Bagaza retorted that political stability depended essentially on the solution of economic problems. Finally, concerning cooperation with Belgium, Burundi can only express its total satisfaction while at the same time wishing for it to increase.

Since this cooperation is progressing normally, as was stated in an editorial in the Bujumbura weekly LE RENOUVEAU, and since the budget package reserved for it has not been reduced, Nthomb's meeting with his Burundian counterpart Lt Col Edouard Nzambimana was an opportunity to make a calm survey of the big international problems.

First of all some questions concerning cooperation between the two states were raised. During the visit by then Foreign Minister Simonet in February 1980, Burundi voiced the desire to see its interstate loans made part of long-term economic cooperation. Belgium has not yet been able to embark on this path because it has not yet received the brief from Bujumbura. So Burundi is not on the list of these loans for 1981 even though the portfolio is as much as 3.75 billion Belgian francs. We must wait until next year therefore for Burundi to be able to benefit from this kind of loan.

While understanding Belgium's policy on the matter, Burundi insisted on the importance of maintaining the present numbers of Belgian teachers to meet the numerous needs which have arisen through the opening of several new schools.

The Belgian minister also stressed the new attitude expressed at the European summit in favor of resuming the north-south dialogue, which has become rather bogged down, before the forthcoming Ottawa conference. Belgium, as a member of the community and this time in agreement with Britain and the FRG which have previously been reticent, has declared itself in favor of an increase in aid to the Third World.

CSO: 4719/173

BAGAZA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH NEIGHBORS, VILLAGE RESETTLEMENT

PM231230 Brussels LE SOIR in French 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Interview with Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza by Etienne Ugeux in Bujumbura: "Burundi President Tells LE SOIR: Our Neighbors' Situation Is Seriously Jeopardizing Our Future"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, July--Simplicity devoid of any luxury characterizes Burundi's presidential offices, where we were received by Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza. As the conversation progressed the interview quickly turned into a rambling conversation.

"The situation is taking a turn for the worse," he said, "and we are wondering how we can overcome it. Geographical enclavement, the falling price of coffee, transport difficulties and overpopulation are all problems affecting many countries. But the most serious aspect is the situation in the whole region surrounding us, and in the countries surrounding us. Until they experience a degree of economic recovery, Burundi's situation cannot be improved.

"In the past commercial and industrial exchanges with neighboring countries were possible. Today these different economies are disorganized and we import products from great distances although we previously obtained them on our own doorstep. For instance we obtained cement from Kivu, just opposite here, sugar from Kalemie (Zaire), salt from Tanzania and so forth. Today we have to import all that from Europe. To tackle this situation we have created regional organizations with our neighbors like the economic community of the great lakes, comprising Rwanda, Zaire and Burundi, and the organization for the development of the Kagera River basin comprising Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi and, very recently Uganda."

[Question] Are you satisfied with Mr Nothomb's visit and with Belgium's bilateral aid?

[Answer] We particularly appreciated the visit by your foreign minister, especially since there are no disputes between our two countries. It was therefore really a friendly visit for us and we are particularly pleased about that. There really are no clouds hanging over our cooperation and this visit further strengthened the ties between our two countries, which live in an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

[Question] Was an interstate loan discussed?

[Answer] We would be satisfied with an interstate loan of 100 million [presumably Belgian] francs which would enable us to finance useful projects. There is certainly no shortage of projects. The interstate loan is a new form of Belgian cooperation and is accessible to Burundi. [answer ends]

The president regrets the fact that cooperation in the educational sphere is being cut back. "And yet," he said, "Burundi desperately needs it because there are an increasing number of schools." He also regrets the departure of several experienced teachers who have been recalled by the cooperation minister. The president stressed: "We do not understand these decisions."

[Question] At a recent press conference and in your speech on the 19th anniversary of independence the themes unity, work, and "self reliance" came up frequently. Is that the basis of your political philosophy?

[Answer] They are watchwords to encourage the people to work and help them overcome the difficulties of life.... My philosophy would tend to be to have no philosophy. [answer ends] But the president changed his mind:

"We do have a philosophy. It mainly stresses the social solidarity which should exist at national and international level. It is found within the union and national progress party--the only party--and in its various achievements, especially in the village regrouping. It is a long operation bringing together inhabitants scattered in the hills. This change will certainly take a generation, 20 to 25 years. Collective living succeeds when it brings the population advantages, and improves both production and lifestyle. Young people are most likely to understand this reform. Unless this regrouping brings an improvement there is no point to it.

[Question] Why has the drafting of the constitution scheduled for the end of last year, been delayed?

[Answer] Three drafts have been rejected for various reasons by the party Central Committee, which had to approve them by a two-thirds majority. The matter has been settled now and the constitution will be submitted to a popular referendum. [Answer ends]

Nonetheless, the president thinks the population, remembering the past, may not approve the constitutional plan for a legislative assembly....

[Question] There has been talk of a border conflict between Burundi and Zaire.

[Answer] The borders have not been changed for 70 years. Burundi merely moved a customs office nearer the border to prevent fraud. That gave rise to a misunderstanding which has since been settled.

CSO: 4719/173

GENERAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW PROVIDED, TRENDS NOTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2810, 13 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Bernard Degioanni: "Distrust of an Oil Bonanza"]

[Text] Yaounde, July 11-- Though Cameroun is experiencing a tidy off-shore oil bonanza, the windfall has been accepted here with a measure of mistrust. For it is felt that the boom could be detrimental to the main sector of the national economy--agriculture.

The prime objective of the Government's fifth five-year plan, which got under way last month, is to attain "true self-sufficiency in food."

Agriculture represents 67 per cent of Cameroun's exports, with 57 per cent of production being held back for home consumption. Though the threat of famine would now appear to belong to the past, the population is growing so fast that actual self-sufficiency in food is a mighty challenge.

According to official projections, the country's current population of eight million will have doubled by the close of the century and pass the 40 million mark by the year 2025.

It is often said of Cameroun that it is a microcosm of all Africa--minus the deserts. Between the equatorial forest in the south and the savannah country of the north, the bulk of the staple crops of the continent as a whole are represented--cocoa, coffee, bananas, as well as such European crops as potatoes, strawberries and eggplant.

No 5 for Cocoa

Much of the agricultural production is concentrated in the southern coastal region along the Gulf of Guinea. Here half a million peasants--one in every four of the agricultural population--work in the vast cocoa plantations.

Cameroun is the world's fifth largest cocoa-grower, with a production of 114,000 tons last year.

In the same period the country produced 80,000 tons of Robusta coffee and 27,000 tons of Arabica, 90,000 tons of bananas, 75,000 tons of cotton seed, 50,000 tons of palm oil, 45,000 tons of cane sugar--not to speak of timber and livestock.

Towns Overcrowded

Moreover, the burgeoning agriculture sector has gradually given rise to such ancillary industries as brewing, sugar refining, cotton spinning and cigarette manufacture.

It is all this that would appear to be threatened by Cameroun's new but fast-growing oil industry.

The authorities fear that the oil boom can only accelerate the already pronounced tendency of labour to leave the countryside for more remunerative work in the overcrowded towns--this in a country in which 75 per cent of the population works on the land.

An example of this disquieting trend is that cocoa production is down this year. Not only are the plantations showing signs of age, so also is the population working on them--since the young are going to the towns.

The Government has worked hard to counter the exodus. Between 1977 and 1980 peasants received an increase of 93 per cent for their cocoa crops, and in the past five years coffee producers have had their bounties increased by 130 per cent to offset fluctuations on world markets. Young plantation workers are offered attractive credit to acquire their own plantations.

The result, however, has been anything but spectacular.

In a recent warning to the nation, President Ahmadou Ahidjo declared: "Those who thought that oil and mineral resources alone would lead to riches have had to pay dearly for their mistake."

He was referring, without naming them, to the two oil-producing neighbours, Gabon and Nigeria. Cameroun's relations with the latter country have deteriorated in the past five weeks since Cameroun Coastguardsmen shot and killed five Nigerian military men in a patrol boat, in a disputed area of the Gulf of Guinea believed to contain rich deposits of crude. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/248

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has approved a \$10 million loan to Cameroon. The money will be used to pay for the services of expatriate experts serving at the Ministry of Economy and Planning and to set up a system to improve the analysis of data on the country's external debts. [Excerpt] [AB190730 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Jul 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/187

CONCLUSION OF PEOPLE'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADMINISTRATIVE SESSION

Brazzaville ETUNBA in French No 600 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Noel Oko-Mbouala: "Closing of Administrative Session"]

[Text] Opened on 9 May, the activities of the administrative session of the National People's Assembly ended on Monday, 6 July 1981 at the City Hall of Brazzaville under the sponsorship of the Chairman of the Congolese Labor Party's Central Committee Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, surrounded by the members of the Political Bureau, the members of the government, as well as the ambassadors and heads of missions accredited to the Congo.

This closing ceremony took place after about 2 months of fruitful debates essentially revolving around 33 subjects, two of which were postponed to the next session due to insufficient elements of information. They involved the bill for the approval of the ordinance leading to the creation of SOPROTEM and the bill authorizing the approval of the lumber exporters agreement.

The 151 deputies then examined these important matters which will determine our political and economic life. This democratic debate enabled the "honorable deputies" to get an idea of the dimension of these problems and to commit themselves to their solution with a full sense of responsibility.

According to comrade Ganga-Zanzou, the Assembly between 26 May 1981 and its starting date in a very responsible manner took up all of the projects relating to the physical and financial implementation of the supplementary program, the outline of the 1982-1986 five-year plan, the bills for the ratification of several cooperation agreements, friendship treaties, and loan agreements pertaining to economic projects, conventions for the preservation of peace, liberty, and equality of men and women, as well as bills pertaining to security.

"In thus voting several times on these issues," the president of the National People's Assembly, in addressing the chairman of the Central Committee, continued, "the honorable deputies fully responded to the directives you had formulated in your opening address for this session. We are convinced that the eagerness for work, the openness and militant spirit which prevailed during our meetings will enable the honorable deputies to address themselves to the problems concerning the people."

Addressing himself next to the honorable deputies to thank them for their active participation in the work of this session, comrade Ganga-Zanzou reminded them of the tasks that await them in their respective districts, that is, the task of supervision, education, and organization of the masses.

Central Committee Secretary Denis Sassou-Nguesso in turn paid tribute to the results of the work of the National People's Assembly which took place in accordance with the directives issued by the national political leadership, among other things, the law on national service and the law implementing the resolutions of the Third Special Party Congress.

Everybody knows that this law exists in several countries of the world and foreign observers are always astonished to find that here, in the Congo, young people, men and women, do not feel legally concerned with the problems of defense and development. We considered the question at length and today, after the decision made at the Third Special Congress, the law on national service has been passed. It henceforth will oblige all citizens reaching the required age to devote a portion of their life to the defense of the country and its development, continued Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

"We count on you to enlighten the comrade who, in the regions and in the communities, have not yet understood the importance of debate and ironing out the disagreements that came up in the discussions due to lack of information," concluded the chairman of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] Central Committee in talking to the honorable deputies before declaring the work of the 1981 administrative session of the National People's Assembly closed.

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CSO: 4719/151

BRIEFS

ISRAELI RAIDS CONDEMNED--The GHANAIAN TIMES condemns the current Israeli raids on Palestinian targets in the Lebanon. It said Africa cannot remain silent over this new development, since Israel's strongest racist allies, South Africa, may be warming up to start raining bombs in a similar fashion on her neighbors. The TIMES points out that apartheid South Africa, like Israel, poses the greatest danger to peace in Africa and the world at large, and it is unfortunate that the U.S., a self-proclaimed champion of peace, should play the role of a foster father with the two. [Excerpt] [AB260814 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/251

LABOR PARTY PREPARED FOR ELECTIONS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Will the election battle be won or lost in advance? If one is to believe the opposition, the whole thing is already in the bag. Every day, the antigovernment press spreads pseudo-information aimed at getting everybody to believe that the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] will come to power during the next legislative elections. Everything boils down to the overemphasis on current economic difficulties, statements by phantom ministers on possible nationalization, and promises. The Labor Party is given no chance to return to power even though it was the author of the liberation and rehabilitation of the Mauritian people. Is the lion really sleeping?

On top of the psychological campaign, there is now a widely disseminated rumor to the effect that the SSS (State Security Service) recently conducted a public opinion survey throughout Mauritius. Each district was gone over very carefully. The results: MMM and its followers 65% of the seats and the Labor Party and related groups 35%. To lend a note of credibility to the rumor, its authors go so far as to claim that the number of undecided among the voters would come to 40%.

This tactic is nothing new. Some time before the 1976 elections, it was used against the Labor Party which was supposed to be facing total defeat. Now, the 1976 vote--in spite of the fact that the problems at that time were considerably more serious than those the country faces today--kept the same Labor Party in power.

This time, the opposition goes so far as to claim that it has seized the rural bastions of the Labor Party, by getting the support of a small party. But that only means downgrading the intelligence and wisdom of the voters in the villages. Those voters will know how to make themselves heard when the moment comes. Besides, the voters in the rural regions recently exposed their political enemies when the latter in public adopted a position against wage compensations which had been granted to all Mauritian workers, more particularly, the farm workers, the day laborers, and the craftsmen.

This wage compensation was intended to permit the workers to retain their purchasing power to a great extent. It was also aimed at improving the living conditions of people in the rural regions and to improve the hard work on the land. By opposing the improvement of the lot of the farm workers, the opposition has fallen into its own trap.

What is left to it now? During this time before the elections, one must expect a multiplication of manifestations aimed at embarrassing first of all the government in view of the problems of the moment. New politicized strikes will come on top of an atmosphere of uncertainty created by the opposition--as if to demonstrate the powerlessness of the administration in overcoming the difficulties.

The problems are real and the administration has tackled the priority task of resolving them. Unemployment is the subject of a national plan under whose terms various massive employment projects will be launched very shortly. As for the unemployed seamen, several measures will be taken with the participation of foreign countries and shipping companies. In the meantime, the Ministry of Social Security is conducting a detailed survey on each case of unemployment among the seamen with a view to granting an allowance.

Parallel to this, the authorities concerned will conduct a scientific survey to determine the exact number of unemployed and job-seekers. This effort should enable the administration better to grasp the unemployment problem and to provide practical and short-term solutions.

The important thing is to create jobs rather than going for a general system of unemployment compensation which would only humiliate the individual. The honest Mauritian citizen is looking for a job and not a bonus for idleness. Finance Minister Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo has already submitted precise reports on the massive return of capital on short notice in order to revive the Mauritian economy. It is through this operation that numerous jobs will be created soon.

Those who today predict the downfall of the Labor Party are flying in the face of election realities. The latter rest on loyalty to a party which has always fought for the working classes. They also rest on a choice of ideologies and men. On that score, it must be emphasized that, supported by the popular masses, the Labor Party never lost any general election since its tremendous breakthrough in 1959.

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CSO: 4715/150

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

Relations to Continue as Before

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Relations between the Island of Mauritius and the USSR will continue as they have in the past. The signing of documents pertaining to cultural and scientific exchange by Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Soviet Ambassador I. I. Safronov yesterday however do not indicate any hope for any major development in relations between these two countries. The prime minister himself emphasized that yesterday, during the document signing ceremony, hinting that relations between the Soviet Union and Mauritius "will continue at the same speed."

The documents signed yesterday as a matter of fact include a cultural and scientific exchange plan for the next 2 years. This plan was drafted in the spirit of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement signed in September 1969. The Soviet ambassador noted that the exchange of documents yesterday puts relations between the two countries "on a strong legal basis."

In an address during the signing of the documents, the prime minister recalled that the earlier agreements signed between the two countries made it possible to get the two peoples to move closer together and "they have satisfactorily worked out." SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] in particular paid tribute to the Soviet ambassador for his efforts over the past 5 years of his tour of duty aimed at strengthening the bonds between the two countries.

Recalling the 13 years of diplomatic relations between the Island of Mauritius and the USSR, Mr Safronov in turn stressed the historical decision made by the CPSU during its 26th Congress with a view to developing relations with newly independent countries. The ambassador expressed his happiness over the "good relations" between the Island of Mauritius and the USSR, stressing the "selfless" Soviet assistance given to the Island of Mauritius.

Mr Safronov declared that these relations could not have developed at this rate over the past several years if they had not had the benefit of cooperation from Mauritian political leaders. In moving terms he thanked the prime minister for his cooperation and his special interest in relations between the two countries.

Soviet Commercial Operations Outlined

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mr Ilya Ivanovich Safronov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mauritius, will return to Moscow next Wednesday, following the expiration of his 5-year duty tour. Pending the arrival of Mr Safronov's successor, Mr Yuri Kozlov will be the charge d'affaires. He has been replacing Mr N. Klushin as counsellor since May.

Reviewing Soviet diplomatic activities in Mauritius since his appointment in February 1976, Mr Safronov said that he worked hard to strengthen bonds of friendship between the two countries by establishing cooperation programs on the economic, commercial, scientific, and cultural levels. Several agreements were signed between Mauritius and the Soviet Union for exchanges on various levels.

First of all, on the commercial level, an agreement was signed in 1979, guaranteeing the flow of products to the Mauritian and Soviet markets. In this context, the Soviet Union last year purchased 300 tons of tea at a profitable price. This year, Moscow decided to increase this quota and requested the purchase of 500 tons of tea.

Mauritian sugar is also of interest to the Soviets who requested the purchase of a large cargo the moment the product is available for sale on the open market. The Soviet request could not be met because of a reduction in the output following the recent hurricanes.

Mr Safronov recalled that a trade fair had just been organized in Mauritius and that businessmen from his country are satisfied with the textile products from the free zone. In return, the USSR is prepared to offer us current consumer products, vehicles, and refrigerators. However, in view of the restrictions on luxury articles, Soviet trade with Mauritius is making slow progress.

Mentioning cultural relations, Mr Safronov emphasized that his country is giving numerous scholarships to Mauritians. About 2 years ago, 70 scholarships were offered and this year 56 Mauritians will study in the USSR on the basis of a cultural agreement which has just been renewed. Soviet diplomas moreover are officially recognized by the government.

In conclusion, Mr Safronov said that Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has displayed much friendship toward him and that the government always proved to be favorable to his request aimed at consolidating relations. "During my 5 years on Mauritius, I have made many friends and it is with sadness that I leave this marvelous country," said Mr Safronov.

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CSO: 4719/147

REPORT ON FIRST COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] The Communist Party of the Island of Mauritius over the weekend held its first congress in the presence of Mr Luminita Florescu, the charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania at Dar-es-Salaam and member of the Communist Party. During the opening session, Mr Florescu read a message from the secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee, President Nicolae Ceausescu.

This congress made it possible to reelect Mr Leetooraj Chundramun to the position of chairman of the PCM [Communist Party of Mauritius] and was attended by about 50 persons at party headquarters in Port-Louis. Addresses covering various subjects were delivered during the opening session which lasted 4 hours. The subjects included domestic policy, economic development, agriculture, education, health, housing, social security, foreign policy, youth, unemployment, and labor unions. At the end of the speeches, resolutions were voted upon regarding each of these subjects.

The PCM, which claims it represents more than 8,000 members throughout the country, received messages from several brother parties, especially the Spanish, Italian, Indian, Belgian, and Lebanese communist parties and from the ZAPU of Mr Joshua Nkomo. Representatives of the island's northern and southern sections, of the Mauritius Young Communist League, and the women's wing of the party also addressed messages to the PCM.

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CSO: 4719/146

BERENGER DEMANDS DISMANTLING OF DIEGO GARCIA BASE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 9 Jul 81 p 5

[Interview with Paul Berenger, Secretary-General, Mauritian Militant Movement, with Suzanne Cronje: "The Diego Garcia Base Must Be Dismantled"]

[Text] A delegation made up of the members of all Mauritian parties held talks in London with the British Government last week on the problem of indemnifying persons displaced from the Island of Diego Garcia who have found refuge on Mauritius where they live in misery (LE CONTINENT 1 July). The conversations ended in failure. Not only did London refuse to increase the offer which it had made to the "islanders," but it also tried to link the question of sovereignty over the island to the problem of compensation. Diego Garcia and the other possessions in the Chagos Archipelago were separated from the Island of Mauritius in 1965, 3 years prior to independence, to become the BIOT (British Indian Ocean Territory). In 1973, Great Britain offered the Mauritian government 650,000 Pounds Sterling for the settlement of the islanders. It agreed to add 1.25 million Pounds to that sum in 1971 "just to be generous." The Mauritian delegation, which included ministers, opposition leaders, and representatives of the islanders, demanded 8 million Pounds in damages and interest. The Mauritians were so disappointed at the end of the talks that they declined the British offer of publishing a joint communique mentioning the continuation of negotiations on the diplomatic level. At the end of these meetings, we asked Mr Paul Berenger, Secretary-General of the MMM (Mauritian Militant Movement) about the viewpoint of the opposition group he directs, regarding the problem of Diego Garcia but also the political situation on the Island of Mauritius.

Le Continent: What is the origin of the Diego Garcia problem?

Paul Berenger: The problem of Diego Garcia came up because Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who at that time was "Chief Minister" of the colony, in 1965 agreed to the creation of BIOT. Great Britain paid 3 million Rupees for the Chagos Archipelago.

LC [Le Continent]: Was this a sale or a lease-purchase arrangement?

PB [Paul Borenger]: That is one of the issues in the dispute. There is an article entitled "Sale of Chagos Archipelago" in the official Mauritian documents, especially in the National Accounting Office records. The transaction consequently is a historically established fact. During the conversations we just had, the British Government insisted on the fact that the payment made in 1973, that is, 650,000 Pounds, was accepted by our government as "final settlement of all accounts." This is also a fact which nobody can deny. But—we have said this also as members of the delegation—the island's inhabitants were not consulted in 1965, nor in 1973. As a matter of fact, the administration of Mr Ramgoolam had no mandate to do what it did.

Nothing More to Negotiate

Moreover, Mr Richard Luce, the British Secretary of State, has just told us that when our government asked whether our delegation could be received, London agreed but said very clearly that the offer made in 1979, that is, payment of 1.25 million pounds, was final.

LC: In that case, what was there left to negotiate?

PB: Nothing. The Mauritian government had taken out all of the cards which we could have used in playing in these negotiations. The delegation head (Mr Kailash Purryag, Minister of Social Security) did not know that. The other members of the delegation did not know it either. This is something that must be settled with our government upon our return. Although we came to London to talk about compensations and not about the question of sovereignty, the delegation very clearly told the British from the very first day that the position of the government of Mauritius and also that of the opposition and the delegation as a whole was that Mauritius had sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. Things could have remained at that point. If an agreement could have been concluded on compensation, a means could have been found to pay those people without the question of sovereignty being raised in one way or another. But the British then distributed a document which not only demanded that the inhabitants drop all their rights and all their demands against the BIOT but which moreover demanded that they do so "up to the moment at which those islands will be ceded to Mauritius." Mr Luce had used the same words the night before to underscore British sovereignty over the Archipelago. This was a real provocation.

Government Contradicts Itself

LC: Was there an exchange of documents between the two governments regarding this issue of sovereignty in 1965?

PB: I questioned the prime minister several times on that subject. He first of all pretended that there had been no signed document but only the minutes of the meeting. When I asked him to show them to us, his response, in the National Assembly, was that the minutes had not been distributed. Consequently, there were no longer any. All of this took place in 1965, when negotiations on the independence of Mauritius were underway.

He then changed his explanation. Today he says that, at the time, he did not know that he had been deceived. He even said that the British had threatened him: "If you do not give us the Chagos Islands, you are not going to get your independence." But all of this is not really very much to the point.

The administration keeps contradicting itself on this affair. In 1980, our Assembly debated a bill defining the State of the Island of Mauritius. The text said that this would be the name for the Island of Mauritius as such, as well as the Island of Rodrigues, etc. The text even spoke of the Island of Tromelin, halfway to Madagascar, which it claims and which is occupied by France. The administration had added Tromelin but was not talking about the Chagos Islands. We proposed an amendment. The government parties voted against this, of course, but the president of the Assembly decided moreover to reject our amendment because it was not in the proper form.

The prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs, Sir Harold Walter, said that the Chagos Islands were British in the same way that the DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments--Overseas Territories] are French. They made that declaration in June. In July 1980, at the OAU summit which he attended in Freetown, Sir Harold proposed a resolution which was adopted, asserting Mauritius' claim to the island group and demanding the closing of the American base on Diego Garcia. Now, there is hardly any contradiction there.

From time to time, Sir Seewoosagur also talks about taking the whole matter to the International Court of Justice. As far as we are concerned, we demand that the Mauritian administration take the problem of compensation to the highest levels. We even told the administration that it should raise the problem directly with the Americans because it is they who occupy the island. The British government asserted that it had no additional money for the "islanders"; well, let the United States give that money to the British.

LC: Was the delegation unanimous?

PB: Regarding the Labor Party of Rangoolam, we must realize that the younger generation is completely different from the old guard. As for the Mauritian Social Democratic Party of Mr Gaetan Duval, it also got one representative upon his insistence. That was the minister of justice. We learned later on that he was kicked out of his party.

LC: What happened?

PB: In mid-June, the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] decided to pull out of the government coalition but only three party deputies out of the eight it had in the Assembly decided to follow Gaetan Duval. The others remained with Rangoolam and were kicked out of the PMSD. The reason for that decision is typical. Duval as a matter of fact had demanded the ministry of justice for himself (although he had not been elected deputy) but Rangoolam refused. This was perhaps also an excuse because the PMSD was furious with the laborites since the government had rubbed the presumed electorate of Duval, the white collar employees, the wrong way by increasing the wages of farm workers, especially in the sugar plantations.

LC: When will the elections be held?

PB: According to the constitution, the Assembly be dissolved on 28 December 1981. We expect elections to be held in December or even in November.

LC: Will Mr Ramgoolam run?

PB: Of course. That, by the way, is very good for us. We have an election coalition with the MSM (Mauritian Socialist Party) which sprang from a split in the Labor Party 2 years ago. We will be facing the Right, represented by Ramgoolam, and whatever is left of the PMSD.

LC: If the MSM comes to power and if your president, Mr Anerood Jugnauth, should become prime minister, could you get the Americans and the British to evacuate Diego Garcia?

Negotiating with the Americans

PB: If we come to power, we will launch a diplomatic campaign with the help of India, Tanzania, and other countries bordering on the Indian Ocean, in the UN and elsewhere. The moment the territory has been returned to Mauritius, we will consider the base problem. Our basic position is known. But we are not naive to the point of believing that we can settle this issue without considering other problems, such as those of Afghanistan, the conflict between Iran and Iraq, etc.

LC: Does this mean that you would be ready to negotiate with the United States and Great Britain to grant them military facilities?

PB: No, absolutely not. The base must be dismantled. But we will not expect the Americans to pack their bags and leave in just a few hours. We know that it will be necessary to negotiate and to negotiate moreover in a broader framework involving the entire region. The issue of Diego Garcia is important but that is not what will make the difference during the next election. We have other, much more serious problems, such as unemployment and inflation. We also want to reduce our dependence on South Africa without damage to us and our tourist industry. For example, we are looking at what Zimbabwe is doing on that subject right now with great interest.

LC: Are you going to renew the military agreement signed last year with France?

PB: This is not a military agreement but rather a technical assistance agreement. We examined this question carefully. It has been stated clearly that the half dozen French officers, who assist our army, must not take part in any local action. Even before Mr Francois Mitterrand entered Elysee Palace, the French took great care to explain this clause to us.

FIGURE CAPTION

Mauritius is halfway between the coast of Africa and the American base on Diego Garcia.

NORTHERN ROUTE SCHEDULED TO OPEN

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The northern access route, linking pier D to the circle of Terre Rouge, built at a cost of Rs 36.1 million, as part of the development of the highway infrastructure, will be operational on 15 July. The first section, linking pier D to the Roche-Bois circle, was opened for traffic last week.

The work of installing traffic signs—"cross here," "round about," etc.—will be completed within 2 weeks and the road will then be ready for traffic. This route, 4.5 kilometers long, will help ease traffic congestion at Port Louis and at Terre Rouge.

Maximum use of this access road will have a positive effect on the country's economic activities. Drivers will undoubtedly be in a less painful situation than now and that will make it possible to save quite a bit of gasoline.

Another advantage is represented by the fact that the time needed to cover the distance from pier D to Terre Rouge will be considerably reduced.

With the opening of the second section from Terre Rouge to Pamplémousses, 6.5 kilometers long, the travel time between Port Louis and the northern part of the country will be further reduced. The construction of this second access road (which will cost the government Rs 62 millions), will be completed in time to open the section to traffic early in 1982.

The access route from the north, whose construction is being handled by the firms of A. & J. Maurel and Randabel & Sons at the start of the project triggered strong reactions from certain residents of North Port Louis and Terre Rouge who were forced to leave their homes. As a matter of fact, scores of families were forced to leave their land.

Some categorically refused to go and rejected the compensation which the government had offered them. Others demanded more compensation. But since the government is determined to build this road, it is the law of progress which now prevails here.

Construction work, begun in November 1978, was thus finished within a span of 2-1/2 years.

REPORT ON SUGAR HARVEST

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The 1981 sugar harvest began on a sour note for about half a score of days; the extraction rate was definitely below the estimates and turned out to be around 8.90 whereas in normal times that rate is around 9.50. As for the price of sugar on the international market, there is still uncertainty in view of the "deadlock" between the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries] and the EEC and the fluctuations in the Pound Sterling whose consequences could make themselves felt seriously in terms of sugar revenues with a possibility of a profit shortfall of several millions. The price on the world market is also unstable (see below).

The low extraction rate at the start of this harvest was a discouraging note for the producers. The highest rate recorded for the past 10 days (8.90) was achieved at FUEL. The extraction rate in the other sugar mills, which began to operate, is less, except at Rose-Belle whose fields were treated with artificial ripening agents. The extraction rate recorded at Rose-Belle is 11, rather exceptional at that. Sugar industry circles emphasize the bad weather at the beginning of the year, followed by a dry spell--two factors which greatly influenced sugar cane growth.

So far, the following sugar mills have begun to operate: FUEL, Mon Tresor, Desert, Bel Ombre, Rose-Belle, Savannah, Union St. Aubin, Britannia, Riche-en-Eau, Mount and Beau Champ. Between now and the end of the month, 13 mills will have begun to operate and, towards the third week in July, all sugar mills on the island will have started operating.

Regarding the price of sugar, with the "deadlock" in negotiations between the ACP and the EEC, the future remains as yet uncertain. It was noted in sugar circles that fluctuations in the rate of exchange of the Pound Sterling would deal a severe blow to the Mauritian economy. The sugar income, estimated at Rs 2.1 billion, would consequently be reduced by several millions.

Because of this, it is felt that the price to be paid to the sugar producer will be about Rs 100 less per ton than what it was last year.

It was noted in industry circles that the Island of Mauritius will export 50,000 tons to the EEC above its quota of 500,000 tons which is designed to make up for the quota deficit declared last year because of the hurricanes. We know that the Island of Mauritius had to invoke the "Act of God" clause within the context of the Lome convention, since sugar production was seriously harmed by unfavorable natural causes.

BRIEFS

SUGAR CROP FORECAST--The Chamber of Agriculture officially estimated the 1981 sugar output at 620,000 metric tons. The estimate was made in the light of favorable weather conditions over the past several weeks. Sugar industry circles indicated that the output nevertheless remains rather subject to any possible deteriorating conditions. On the basis of good weather conditions, the Chamber hopes that the extraction rate will average 10.83 for the entire island. The quantity of cane harvested during this drive is estimated at 5.7 million metric tons. This estimate was made several days before the start of cutting, next week. One of the first mills to get rolling will be the Fuel mill. The official start of cutting, as we know, will take place at Riche-en-Eau on 15 June. [Text] [Prt Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Jun 81 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4719/146

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR GLASS WORKS--The International Financial Company, a subsidiary of the World Bank, and the Republic of Rwanda have signed a loan agreement amounting to 419 Burundian francs (\$4.6 million) for the setting of a glassmaking factory in Burundi. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1347 GMT 17 Jul 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/187

NEW PARTY FORMED, PROGRAM, MEMBERS NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 68, Jun 81 p 1

[Declaration by anarchists of Senegal]

[Text] The anarchists of Senegal of all nationalities, following a rigorous analysis of the political, economic and social situation in our country and of the fairly antagonistic existing Senegalese political groupings that attack one another in interminable theoretical speeches that are hollow, more unproductive than they are stimulating and with little effect on the masses, have come to the following conclusions:

The existing economic and social structures block social mechanisms and human progress in Senegal. In the light of past experience, the structures and proposed societies envisaged by parties and groups now active may all continue the blockage, but in other forms, substituting a new class or group of exploiters for the old one.

The manifest inadequacy of the Senegalese political groupings and their persistence in believing that they have a monopoly over truth and proper procedures even though the programs they put forth and their political practices are nearly all similar would seem to indicate that once power is gained, they will only institute a totalitarian government of the right or the left, in which blind obedience to bureaucratic leaders who are more conspiratorial than democratic will be demanded of the masses.

Considering the hegemonic aims marking them, there is not a single party among those now active (whether of the majority or the opposition) that is capable of promoting a direct democracy in which the masses and the working people will be able to make their leaders respect their desires or just needs.

Based on the various conclusions of their analysis, the anarchists of Senegal from different countries have decided to move from the stage in which they were evolving like a fish in the water in the Senegalese universe into the stage of organization.

The major continuing concern of the anarchists of Senegal is not to take power, but to fight tirelessly in the areas of theory and practice against all the essentially infernal powers and against the private appropriation of the major means of production.

We are fighting to institute a decentralized and federalist self-management socialism. In our program, we shall explain in detail the foundations and content of that socialism, which has nothing to do with imported socialisms or other "African," demagogic and authoritarian socialisms.

In the society for whose advent we are fighting, the means of production will be commonly operated by Senegalese workers joined together within the framework of a direct democracy.

In the conception of our proposed society, without totally denying them, we have taken our distance with regard to foreign theories and models, basing ourselves mainly on the content and form of Senegalese and African social formations analyzed in their historical evolution and considering their specific historical context.

In this respect, our proposed society is inspired by the organization and foundations of the federation of Lebou villages and the social formation of the Ballantes (Casamance and Guinea-Bissau). These social groupings, which were not at all primitive, were organized in such a way that the societies in question had neither ruling classes nor exploitive chiefs. Furthermore, a direct democracy not imposed from above prevailed. This form of organization, which in our opinion could perfectly well be adopted, even given the present condition of our productive forces, if the control of exploitive classes and the possibilities of the appearance of totalitarian leaders were eliminated, constitutes the model guiding our approach, a model in which passiveness and blind obedience to exploitive and antidemocratic chiefs will not hold sway.

In order to bring about our proposed society, we, the anarchists of Senegal, and our followers, whom we believe to be many, will mainly base our struggles on counter-acting the following pernicious phenomena: the advent of a strong state or bureaucratic society; obscurantism, fanaticism, pedantism, hollow speeches having no connection with objective reality and the reduction of individual rights; antagonism between rich and poor; hegemonic ethnocentrism; rigid nationalism; pseudodemocracy with an unjust economic organization; and democracy imposed from above.

The anarchists of Senegal of all nationalities, meeting on Saturday, 13 June 1981 at l'Ile de Goree, the future official headquarters of their movement, also set up a Committee of Reflection on Statutes (CRS) to draw up their legal statutes, statutes imposed by the restrictive laws of the Senegalese bureaucratic state, their political, economic and social program and their strategy of struggle in order not to accede to power. Following their meeting, the anarchists of Senegal created their instrument of combat: the Anarchist Party for Individual Freedoms in the Republic.

The following individuals, members of the CRS, have provisionally volunteered to perform the existing tasks: Thierno Seydou Barry, artist-painter; Mrs Ndickou Mendy, unemployed; Amadou Loum Diop, engineer; Ismaila Ndao, farmer; Mamadou Wade, economist; Mam Less Dia, journalist; Mrs Alimatou Tall, unemployed; Moussa Diongoue, singer-composer; Francis Ginestet, economist; Sedikh Ndoeye; Amadou Tall, AKA Lynx; Joseph Gomis, teacher; Khaly Sow, worker; Papa Saloum Diawara, company manager; Sega Ndoeye, AKA To, barman; Papisco, movie

actor; Babacar Serakun Matouti MBow, writer; Mrs Magatte Bathily, seamstress; Idam Samb, charlatan [sic]; Abdoulaye Seck, unemployed; Mam Cheikh Lo, vagabond [sic]; Lahmado Coulibaly, retired chauffeur; Ammiron Diallo, orderly; Prof Assane Fall, journalist; El Hadi Ibrahima Sokhna, treasury inspector; Azis Ciss, agricultural technician; Sawa Diop, beggar [sic]; and Mor Khoudia Gadiaga, traveling salesman.

For the CRS: Mam Less Dia, provisional principal coordinator, on a precarious basis and subject to recall at any time; and Mamadou Wade, provisional acting coordinator, on a precarious basis and subject to recall at any time.

11,464

CSO: 4719/145

DETAILS GIVEN ON NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

Paris LE MONDE in French No 11336 11 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Seven Parties Now Keep Political Life Going"]

[Text] Dakar. The institution of a complete multiparty system, announced at the start of this year by President Abdou Diouf and by his prime minister Habib Thiam, then institutionalized by two laws of 6 May, has entered the active phase. Within several weeks, we are going to have more than ten parties instead of the seven we have now and they will legally keep political life in Senegal going.

Two new movements have been officially recognized on Tuesday, 7 July: The "Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy--And Jef--which has been very active for several months among worker circles, which is said to be Maoist," and whose top leader is Mr Landing Savane, the managing editor of the newspaper JAAY DOOLE BI which is rather widespread; the MDP (Democratic and Popular Movement) of Mr Mammadou Dia, former head of government, subscribing to a brand of socialism based on self-management, joined by several of his lieutenants from the time of independence, such as Master Valdiodio Ndiaye, former interior minister. The officials of the principal opposition group, the RND (National Democratic Rally), of Sheikh Anta Diop and Mr Babacar Niang on 18 June received from the interior ministry the the "acknowledgment" which they had in vain been demanding since 3 February 1976, the actual date of the establishment of their party.

The RND, whose cadres and militants are of rather diverse origin (traditional circles, new bourgeoisie strata, progressive intellectuals) does not subscribe to any precise ideology, except perhaps a very radical nationalism which constitutes the force that holds these more or less disparate elements together, in other words, a "catch-all" party, at least potentially. It may one day become a serious rival to the Socialist Party now in power, in the place of the PDS (Senegalese Democratic Party) of Master Abdoulaye Wade, the only representative in parliament facing the PS [Socialist Party] who however seems to have been losing steam in recent months.

There are four other organizations which generally are more to the Left than the RND but which still only consist of a very small number of militants; they have furthermore filed their records and documents or they are getting to do so in order likewise to benefit from the new provisions. They are the following organizations:

The "Party of Independence and Labor" (the former "underground" PAI [African Independence Party]) of Messrs Seydou Cissokho and Amath Dansoko, a small Marxist-Leninist formation close to the CPSU, two of whose other leaders in the public eye,

Messrs Maguette Thiam and Samba Diouide Thiam, have been running the opposition monthly ANDE GOFI (Union for the Struggle) together with Mr Mammadou Dia for several years now.

The "Democratic League--Movement for the Labor Party"--an independent Marxist group run by Messrs Babacar Sane and Mammadou Ndoeye (the latter by the way also being secretary-general of the biggest teachers' union in Senegal, the SUDES [Sole Democratic Union of Teachers of Senegal]).

The "Union for People's Democracy" of Mr Hamedine Racine Guisse which sprang from a branch of And Jef and which is considered "pro-Albanian."

The Senegalese People's Party of Dr Oumar Wone of whose orientation little is known as yet.

These four formations, like the two opposition parties which have already achieved legal status over the past several years—that is, the "African Independence Party," Marxist-Leninist-Conservative, of Master Babacar Gueye—however are running a severe risk of being scattered, of not getting anywhere against the "big three," that is, the PS, the RND, and the PDS, when they have to go before the voters in February 1983 for the presidential and legislative elections which must be held then.

5058

CSO: 4719/151

INCREASED COOPERATION RESULTS FROM PRESIDENT'S FRG VISIT

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 9 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Gaetan Sebudandi]

[Text] President Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar on Saturday, following a 2-day working visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in response to an invitation from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In the course of an information meeting with representatives of the international press, the Senegalese chief of state stated that the fundamental purpose of the visit was to tighten and strengthen cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, "cooperation that has never been denied to Senegal in the past," he said.

Better Relations of Cooperation

Specifically, President Abdou Diouf said that he had told his German interlocutors of the special difficulties facing the Senegalese economy, which has been cruelly affected by the world crisis and the successive increases in oil prices and the price of equipment. Furthermore, it has to put up with the particularly difficult climatic conditions from which the countries in the Sahel suffer.

His appeal for more generous aid better adapted to the needs of a country which intends to build its development on more diversified foundations was by and large understood in Bonn. The Federal Government agreed to grant financial aid amounting to 75 million marks, some 152 million French francs, for the 1981-1982 year.

In addition, a line of credits totaling 41 million marks is available to Senegal for its foreign purchases during the 1981-1982 year. These payment conditions are all the more interesting, President Diouf told newsmen, because they have no strings attached. They are not solely for orders placed with the Federal Republic of Germany. The only restriction is that these payment privileges cannot be used to buy weapons or common consumer goods.

Financing

It should be noted that the Federal Republic of Germany gives substantial help to the financing of development projects on the Senegal River within the framework of the OMVS. Its participation in studies and the financing of projects now amounts to some \$106 million, over 615 million French francs.

In addition, Chancellor Schmidt used his influence to persuade Saudi Arabia to increase its contribution to dam projects on the Senegal River. This made it possible for committed funds to reach the level of 85 percent of the cost of the work, a level deemed indispensable by backers in order to give the green light for execution of the projects.

11,464
CSO: 4719/145

FORMS OF ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 68 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Yes, it is I who have received commissions throughout my career as a civil servant.

Yes, it is I who recruited my nephew while somebody else did a perfect job.

Yes, it is I who agreed to have my company build a mansion worth 300 millions and to have it sell back to me for just 1 franc.

Yes, it is I who embezzled the real estate property of the state by obtaining a home for a modest sum.

Yes, it is I who, in the name of my party and my own name, embezzled a portion of my company's budget to get political followers in my home territory.

Yes, it is I who, with public money, sent my grandmother, her husband, my wife, and my in-laws to their heaven.

Yes, it is I who, each year, along with my wife, my children, and my wife's hair-dresser went on vacation to the land of the eternal snow.

Yes, it is I who, upon returning from vacation, with my influence and my knowledge, fraudulently brought merchandise into my country.

Yes, it is still I who, with full knowledge, allowed my wife to engage in business without paying any taxes.

Yes, I enriched myself. And so did my wife, my colleagues, and my friends. We enriched ourselves—unlawfully.

5058

CSO: 4719/151

BRIEFS

LEBANESE AMAL OFFICIAL'S VISIT--On Wednesday, 1 July, Mrs Babad al Sadr Sharaf al Din, an official of the Lebanese military branch of the organization AMAL, which is a broad international grouping of religious fundamentalists, arrived in Dakar on a highly secret military mission. She was greeted by the famous Al-Zayn, head of the Lebanese community in Dakar, who is known to have particularly close ties with Ayatollah Khomeyni. According to reliable sources, the special envoy of the Shiite military organization reportedly came to collect funds from the Lebanese community in Senegal in order to strengthen the firepower of AMAL. But the formation of a military branch of the organization in Dakar and certain strongly Islamic neighboring countries is a possibility not to be excluded. The Senegalese information services should, in the interest of national security, pay particular attention to this question. It is a very serious problem. [Text] [Dakar LE POLITI-CIEN in French No 68, Jun 81 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4719/145

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NO CREDIT CARD GAS—Beginning 1 September, it will no longer be permitted to use credit cards to pay for gasoline at service stations, according to a report yesterday from Johannesburg. Apparently when representatives from the auto industry federation and the banks that issue credit cards met they could not agree on whether the banks should charge a certain fee for use of the cards. When the session was over the banks declared that on 1 September they were canceling their present authorization for credit cards to be used to pay for gasoline with the full amount going to the service station owner. Adding to this a spokesperson for the auto industry federation stated that service station owners were not prepared to pay a fee of two percent, i.e., 1.2c per liter, to the banks. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Jul 81 p 2]

CSO: 4720/4

BRIEFS

NYERERE'S CRITICISM OF IMF--Describing his country's financial difficulties, Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere stated that Tanzania had appealed to different countries and institutions. He criticized advice received by Tanzania regarding the devaluation in particular, as presenting no advantage for his country. This was an implicit reference to the IMF, a delegation from which just left Dar es-Salaam without having reached an agreement with authorities. Tanzania is one of the few African countries to have rejected the conditions of the IMF, as Senegal, also very reserved, did. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 9 Jul 81 p 8] 11,464

CSO: 4719/145

TANZANIANS, MOST FOREIGN AID PERSONNEL GONE

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by correspondent in East Africa Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Uganda: The Last Tanzanian Soldiers Have Returned to Their Country"]

[Text] The last Tanzanian soldiers, who had contributed to the ousting of the dictator Idi Amin Dada in April 1979 left Uganda on Tuesday 30 June. The Tanzanian military intervention lasted 29 months, deployed 10,000 soldiers, cost about \$600 million.

Moreover, as our Nairobi correspondent points out, the representatives of the humanitarian organizations are withdrawing from the Western Nile province, where disorders are spreading and extortions are multiplying.

Nairobi--There is no longer any international humanitarian organization operating in the Western Nile province of Uganda. Faced with the lack of discipline and with the acts of violence committed by the government army, these agencies--in particular the League of Red Cross Societies, the British organization OXFAM and the French association Doctors Without Frontiers--have withdrawn their personnel, whose security is no longer assured, from that region. Their decision is a result of the recent attack by several mutinous battalions on a Catholic mission of the Verone Fathers in Ombaci, not far from Arua, during which 60 civilian refugees were killed on 24 June (LE MONDE of 26 June).

The Red Cross flags which were flying above the mission had not prevented the Ugandan government army raid. Noting that these emblems no longer offer any protection, the humanitarian organizations have decided to put an end to their activities. For its part, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in charge of distributing food aid in the province, has suspended its food shipments to Arua, chief town of the province. Four Italian missionaries and two International Red Cross Committee representatives are the only foreigners remaining in Arua.

In a communique issued on Tuesday, 30 June, the Doctors Without Frontiers radio station in Kampala provided details on the circumstances of the attack on the Ombaci mission, situated in an area controlled by former supporters of Amin Dada.

"Uncontrolled Ugandan soldiers brutally surrounded the mission," the communique indicates, "fired on the civilian population, including women and children, carried out summary executions, looted, causing more than 60 deaths and about 100 wounded. On their evacuation journey toward Arua," the communique adds, "the Doctors Without Frontiers convoy entered the Bondo barracks, not far from Arua, to obtain permission to pass. Hundreds of soldiers surrounded the vehicles, becoming increasingly threatening. They apparently intended to lynch and loot. An officer succeeded in controlling them."

The testimony of Doctors Without Frontiers gives an idea of the anarchy which has again taken over in the Arua region, formerly a bastion of Amin Dada. It remains to be seen how the Ugandan Government will react to these charges against its army. The international aid organizations, particularly Doctors Without Frontiers, are also operating in Karamoja, which was affected by famine last year.

9434

CSO: 4719/130

BRIEFS

EX-AMIN COMMANDER REPORTED STARVED--Kampala, July 12--One of Idi Amin's military commanders has starved to death in a Ugandan prison where many other inmates, former Amin soldiers, are on "the verge of death" from lack of food, an opposition newspaper reported. In its weekend edition, the newspaper MUUNANSI said Brigadier Dusan Sabuni "died of starvation some time in the middle of last month and his body was taken to an unknown destination." Brig. Sabuni, who was Minister for Industry under Marshal Amin, was arrested on murder charges after the dictator's overthrow in April 1979 and was held in the maximum-security Luzira prison near Kampala. The paper, organ of the opposition Democratic Party, also said: "Many other prisoners at Luzira are on the verge of death as they go days without being given any food." Several thousand prisoners, mostly former soldiers in the Amin army, are detained at the prison. On May 27, President Milton Obote ordered the immediate release of 3,000 of the detainees but none has yet been freed. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2810, 13 Jul 81 p 10]

BOB ASTLE--Reuter--Bob Astle, one of former President Idi Amin Dada's closest European collaborators, appeared on Wednesday, 8 July, before a Kampala magistrate, who charged him with murder. The judge decided that Bob Astle was to be tried for the murder of a fisherman killed in 1977, during an antismuggling operation. Bob Astle has been held at Luzira Prison in Kampala since his extradition from Kenya 2 years ago. No date has been set for the opening of the trial. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 81 p 23] 9434

CSO: 4719/130

VISIT OF BELGIUM'S NOTHOMB SEEN AS DEFUSING CRISIS

PM211426 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondent Etienne Uguex: "Crisis Defused in Belgian-Zairian Relations"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Jul--The Zairian and Belgian foreign ministers continued their discussions on political refugees in Belgium for a long time on Thursday afternoon. Bomboko Lokumba and Nothomb talked with great courtesy, but politically the Zairians' tone was firm. It appears that the two interlocutors reached a sort of compromise detente.

As Nothomb said during the dinner held for him by his Zairian counterpart Thursday evening on the occasion of the meeting of the grand joint cooperation commission, "Belgium considers it an abuse of its traditional hospitality when people incite to violence and insult foreign heads of state from its territory."

Nothomb had previously recalled that Belgium was devoted to peace and tranquility not only on its own territory but also in Zaire and, he said, "my compatriots, like yours, have suffered from the disturbances that you have experienced."

On 3 July, the minister recalled, the Belgian Government clearly condemned statements which may be interpreted as calls to violence and subversion. But at the same time, Nothomb said, it was necessary for "Belgium and Zaire to learn to accept each other as they are and thus acknowledge that Belgium applies to all foreign nationals who live in our country a legislation which is probably the most liberal in Europe."

This is where, it must be stressed, the Belgian viewpoint differs from the Zairian concept. And this is why the Bomboko-Nothomb dialogue lasted so long on Thursday and had to be resumed on Friday morning.

Until now the Zairian foreign minister has particularly stressed Zaire's desire to maintain stability and peace in a country which encompasses 400 ethnic groups. He said further that it was criminal that abroad individuals were allowed to stir up internal disputes and that among these troublemakers there were Belgians. These calls for violence may result in dangerous consequences for Zaire.

In the speech he made at the end of Thursday evening's dinner, during which there was an excellent atmosphere among the Belgian and Zairian table companions, Bomboko also recalled that it was inconceivable that in the name of tolerance you could--as certain political refugees do--violate international rules and that freedom should not be confused with license in Belgium. He criticized the attitude of those whom he described as "nostalgic people" suffering from "retrograde complexes" and of "political parties who use Zaire as an election platform." Nor did he hide a certain skepticism about how Belgium will apply the rules it intends to adopt on political refugees in the future.

From the talks and speeches it thus turns out that Zaire will no longer tolerate at all calls for violence and insults to the head of state--two essential points on which Belgium manifested agreement.

So it can be said that as of now, barring last-minute surprises, the Belgian-Zairian bomb has been defused but that any incident may relight the fuse and bring with it an official diplomatic rupture....

Very fortunately the work of the joint cooperation commission, for which Nothomb is in Kinshasa, ended without any difficulties arising. And as the Belgian minister said, the fact that this session has taken place at this time "is evidence of our common desire to pursue this path normally and resolutely."

The minister also talked of cooperation with Bomboko. They discussed primarily allocations for state-to-state loans, certain suspended credits concerning the post office, Sabena, and the Kinshasa-Dildo-Lubumbashi railroad company and the Zairians' reception at Zaventem, as well as certain commitments by Zaire for repayments.

Bomboko was invited to pay an official visit to Brussels.

CSO: 4719/173

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE IMPOSTORS--Eight thousand fictitious employees were discovered in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi, at the conclusion of the physical verification of public administration officials and employees carried out in recent months in the various public services in the capital and the Shaba region chief town. Citizen Kilolo, state civil service commissioner, disclosed this information during a meeting recently held at Mbandaka with senior party and public administration staff. These employees, he indicated, wrongfully benefited from public money totaling 2 million zaires per month. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 24 Jul 81 p 1] 9434

BELGIUM WARNS OPPOSITION GROUPS--Brussels (AFP)--The Belgian prime minister, Mark Eyskens, made a gesture of appeasement toward the Zairian president, Mobutu Sese Seko, by condemning, on 3 July, the recent statements "by Zairian opposition groups in Belgium, which could be interpreted as appeals to violence and subversion." This clarification is directed first of all at "the appeal of 30 June," issued the previous week (LE CONTINENT of 30 June) by the former Zairian prime minister Nguza Karl I Bond, as a result of which President Mobutu had threatened to break diplomatic relations with Brussels. In a statement made at the close of the Council of Ministers, the Belgian prime minister described these statements as "an abuse of the traditional hospitality" of Belgium. "While understanding that these statements could have aroused the emotion of the Zairian Government," Brussels now wishes normal relations with Kinshasa," he added. In addition, Mr Eyskens indicated that the Belgian foreign affairs minister, Charles Ferdinand Nothomb, who is to arrive in Kinshasa this week, would hand over to the Zairian authorities a report on the legal provisions in force in Belgium concerning the status of foreigners. Mr Nothomb is to take part, from 8 to 10 July, in the work of the higher joint Belgo-Zairian commission. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 Jul 81 p 5] 9434

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